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# UNITED STATES.

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## STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

[Adopted since June 30, 1911.]

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

#### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM—NOTIFICATION OF CASES—REGULATIONS OF COMMISSIONERS ADOPTED AUGUST 25, 1911.

*Ordered:* That the following regulations for the prevention of blindness in newly born infants in the District of Columbia are hereby made, to be effective on and after September 27, 1911:

SECTION 1. Whenever any midwife, or any person other than a registered physician, is in attendance upon any case of childbirth and the newly born child has inflammation of the eyes, attended by a discharge therefrom, said midwife or other person shall report that fact in writing to the health officer, so that said report shall be received by the health officer within the six hours after the existence of said discharge becomes known to said midwife.

SEC. 2. No midwife or person other than a registered physician shall treat any case of inflammation of the eyes of a newly born child attended by a discharge therefrom for any period longer than may be absolutely necessary to obtain the services of a registered physician.

SEC. 3. Any person who violates any of the provisions of these regulations shall, upon conviction thereof in the police court, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$40. Prosecutions for violations of the provisions of these regulations shall be on information filed in the police court by the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia or by any of his assistants.

#### TUBERCULOSIS—PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF—REGULATIONS OF COMMISSIONERS ADOPTED APRIL 2, 1912.

*Ordered,* That the following regulations are hereby adopted:

SECTION 1. In all private places of residence of sufferers from tuberculosis in which adequate individual sleeping accommodations are available and in all public and private institutions where persons known to be suffering from said disease are received, permitted, cared for, or treated, no person known to be suffering from pulmonary or other communicable form of said disease shall occupy for sleeping purposes a room so occupied by another person not suffering from the same form of tuberculosis and whose presence is not necessary for the proper care and treatment of the patient.

SEC. 2. No person suffering from pulmonary or other communicable form of tuberculosis, and able to procure a bed for his or her individual use, shall occupy a bed occupied or used by another person not suffering from some communicable form of tuberculosis.

SEC. 3. Every person known to be suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis shall have and properly use in the dwelling or apartment occupied by him or her one or more suitable receptacles for his or her sputa, and for the cloths upon which he or she spits, and shall keep in such receptacles at all times a sufficient amount of some efficient disinfecting solution.

SEC. 4. No person known to be suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis shall spit upon any floor, wall, or other part of any building or premises, or upon any furniture contained therein.

SEC. 5. Any person suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis, and every one in attendance upon any such person, shall promptly and carefully disinfect all sputum from the patient.

SEC. 6. No person known to be suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis shall drink from any public drinking cup or cup used in common by any person not suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis.